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(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD. [KR/KR]; 416 Maetan-dong, Paldal-gu, Suwon 442-742, Kyunggi-do (KR).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): KO, Seung-Do [KR/KR]; 108-506 Sejong Apartment, Jeoncin-dong, Yuseong-gu, Taejon 305-390 (KR). OH, Ee-Gene [KR/KR]; 308-403 Expo Apartment, Jeoncin-dong, Yuseong-gu, Taejon 305-390 (KR). KIM, Eun-Kyeom [KR/KR]; 111-802 Sejong Apartment, Jeoncin-dong, Yuseong-gu, Taejon 305-390 (KR). KIM, Woo-Yeob [KR/KR]; 101-1304 Sejong Apartment, Jeoncin-dong, Yuseong-gu, Taejon 305-390 (KR). CHOI, Dennis, W. [US/US]; Department of Neurology and Medicine, 660 S. Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63110 (US). DUGAN, Laura, L. [US/US]; Department of Neurology and Medicine, 660 S. Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, MO 63110 (US). KIM, Jae-Young [KR/KR]; 101-1206 Hanareum Apartment, Suseo-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul 135-230 (KR). WON, Hee-Ho [KR/KR]; 105-702 Dong-A Apartment, Hanpyeong-3 dong, Chunchoen 200-163, Kangwon-do (KR). WEE, Mi-ang-Suk [KR/KR]; 651-16 Jeoksa-dong, Chunchoen 200-180, Kangwon-do (KR).

(74) Agent: LEE, Hun-Young; 8th Fl., Samsung Bldg. 1675-1, Seocho-dong, Seocho-gu, Seoul 137-070 (KR).

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(54) Title: SELENO COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITRONE MOIETY, THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR THERAPEUTIC USES

(57) Abstract: The present invention provides novel seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety, a process for preparing the same, the use of the novel compounds as therapeutics for treating and/or preventing various medical dysfunctions and diseases arising from reactive oxygen species, in particular stroke, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease. The compounds of the invention have similar or superior lipid peroxidation (LPO) inhibition activity to the reference compounds. While showing lower toxicity and better water solubility, they also effectively inhibit the cerebral neuronal cell death caused by ROS and show neuroprotective effects against ischemic neuronal degeneration.

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SELENO COMPOUNDS CONTAINING NITRONE MOIETY, THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR THERAPEUTIC USES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety, their preparation and pharmaceutical compositions containing the novel compounds as active ingredients, more particularly, to novel seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety, a process for the preparation of the same, the use of the novel compounds as therapeutics for treating and/or preventing various medical dysfunctions and diseases caused by reactive oxygen species (ROS), in particular stroke, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease.

Description of the Prior Art

According to Harman's free-radical theory of ageing, successive oxidation attacks create "oxidative stress" conditions, that is, create an imbalance between the protective systems in favour of the pro-oxidants. Such attacks result in numerous molecular modifications, especially of polyunsaturated membrane lipids, proteins and nucleic acids. Human and animal organisms possess various defense mechanisms that act in synergy. Those mechanisms are of an enzymatic nature (superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase) or of a non-enzymatic nature (such as vitamins E and C, which enable physiological control of free-radical activity). With ageing, however, that protection becomes less efficient, not to say inefficient, especially as a result of the decreased activity of a large number of enzymes including those involved in such defense mechanisms.

Consequently, for some disorders associated with ageing, such as atherosclerosis, cataract, non-insulin-dependent diabetes, cancer or chronic neurodegenerative disorders, numerous studies have been able to demonstrate that such conditions are associated with those "oxidative stress" conditions.

The central nervous system is especially sensitive to "oxidative stress" because of its high oxygen consumption, the relatively low levels of its antioxidant defenses and the high iron concentration of some cerebral regions. This explains why "oxidative stress" might be one of the main etiological factors of cerebral ageing, as well as of acute central nervous system disorder such as stroke, neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, and neurodegeneracies of the basal ganglia. The rate of occurrence of neurodegenerative disorders of central nervous system increases worldwide. Stroke occupies the third highest cause of death following cardiovascular diseases and malignant tumors (see: Parnetti, L. et al., Drug, and 53:752 (1997)).

Antioxidants protecting neuron cell of brain from oxidative stress include vitamin E derivatives such as Trolox (see: J. Med. Chem., 38:453 (1995)), glutathione peroxidase (hereinafter, referred to as "GPx") mimics (see: Daiichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Annual Report (1999); WO 9808831; USP 5008394; J. Am. Chem. Soc., 119:2079-2083 (1997); Adv. Pharmacol., 38:229 (1996)), superoxide dismutase (SOD) mimics (see: USP 5827880), and spin trapping agents (see: J. Med. Chem., 39:4988 (1996); USP 5475032).

A GPx mimic is a synthesized compound mimicking the function of the selenocystein from GPx active site. A well-known GPx mimic, Ebselen seems to have no major toxicity in preclinical and clinical tests and it is proposed as a potential drug for stroke. Ebselen is, however, very little soluble in water, even in the presence of an excess of glutathione (GSH), which limits

its pharmacological applications.

Spin trapping agents may be developed as an antioxidant if they can trap hazardous free radicals enough, which include α-phenyl-N-tert-butylnitrone (PBN), and various derivatives of PBN have been developed. Generally, nitrone moiety increases the solubility of compounds in water. However, it has revealed shortcomings such as a low lipid peroxidation inhibition activity in vitro and a low protection of brain cells in vivo (see: Fevig, Thomas L. et al., J. Med. Chem., 39:4988-4996 (1996)).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present inventors synthesized novel compounds by introducing spin trapping agent, i.e., nitrone moiety into GPx mimic, Ebselen, which have not only increased solubility in water and low toxicity but also peroxidase function and radical trapping function. Also, they found that the said compounds have effective antioxidant activity for the treatment and prevention of cell death of brain cells while showing low toxicity. As a result, the said compounds could be potential drug candidates for the treatment and prevention of cell death of brain cells.

The first object of the present invention is, therefore, to provide new type of antioxidants which are GPx mimics containing spin trapping moiety.

The second object of the invention is to provide a process for preparing the said antioxidants.

The third object of the invention is to provide pharmaceutical compositions comprising the said antioxidants as an active ingredient for the treatment and prevention of medical dysfunctions and diseases such as stroke, Parkinson's disease, and Alzheimer's disease caused by reactive oxygen species.

The fourth object of the invention is to provide a method for treating a living body afflicted with a condition requiring an antioxidant agent, in particular acute and progressive neurodegenerative disorders, by way of administering to the living body the said pharmaceutical preparations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and the other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following descriptions given in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig.1 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of Ebselen and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.2 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 1 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.3 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 2 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.4 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 5 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.5 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 7 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.6 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of Ebselen increases.

Fig.7 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 1 increases.

Fig.8 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 2 increases.

Fig.9 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 5 increases.

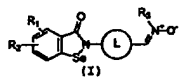
Fig.10 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 7 increases.

Fig.11-a is a graph showing the protection level of cell damage in case of the treatment of the compound of the invention after ischemia.

Fig.11-b is a photomicrograph showing the protection level of cell damage in case of the treatment of the compound of the invention after ischemia.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the first aspect, the present invention provides novel antioxidants with the following general formula (I), which have both peroxidase activity and free radical trapping activity as a dual function:



(I)

wherein,

R_1 and R_2 which may be the same or different from each other, represent hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, C_{1-4}-alkoxy, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, or R_1 and R_2 together denote methylenedioxy;

L denotes phenyl, C_{1-4}-alkylphenyl, heterocyclic unsaturated or saturated radical having 1 to 4 heteroatoms of elements nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur from the group comprising furanyl, oxazolyl, isooxazolyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoimidazolyl, benzotriazolyl, triazinyl, triazolyl, it being possible for the heterocyclic radical to be substituted once or twice, identically or differently, by halogen, C_{1-3}-alkyl, C_{1-4}-alkoxy, C_{1-4}-alkylthio, hydroxy, mercapto, trifluoromethyl, nitro, phenyl, nitrile, carboxy or C_{1-4}-alkoxycarbonyl; and,

R_3 represents alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkenyl.

In this context, preferred compounds include derivatives in which

R_1 and R_2 can be identical or different and, independently of one another, denote hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, hydroxy, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro or methylenedioxy;

R_3 denotes alkyl, substituted alkyl, aralkyl, aryl, and cycloalkyl; and,

L denotes phenyl, methylphenyl, ethylphenyl, heterocyclic unsaturated or saturated radical having 1 to 4 heteroatoms of the elements nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur from the group comprising the furanyl, oxazolyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrinidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, benzothiazolyl, triazinyl, triazolyl, it being possible for the heterocyclic radical to be substituted once or twice, identically or differently, by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, ethyl, butyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylmercapto, ethylmercapto, hydroxy, mercapto, trifluoromethyl, nitro, phenyl, nitrile, carboxy or methoxycarbonyl and ethoxycarbonyl.

More preferred compounds include derivatives in which

R_1 and R_2 can be identical or different and, independently of one another, denote hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, methyl, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro or methylenedioxy;

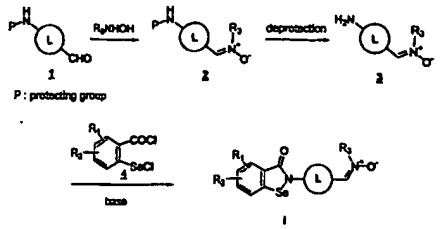
L denotes phenyl, methylphenyl, ethylphenyl, heterocyclic unsaturated or saturated radical having 1 to 4 heteroatoms of the elements nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur from the group comprising the furanyl, oxazolyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl, pyrinidinyl, benzothiazolyl, it being possible for the heterocyclic radical to be substituted once or twice,

identically or differently, by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, methoxy, ethoxy, methylmercapto, hydroxy, mercapto, nitro, phenyl, nitrile, carboxy or methoxycarbonyl and ethoxycarbonyl; and,

R_3 denotes alkyl, cycloalkyl.

The compounds of the invention possess similar or superior lipid peroxidation (LPO) inhibition activity to the reference compounds of S-PBN and Ebselen. While showing lower toxicity and better water solubility, they also effectively inhibit the cerebral neuronal cell death caused by ROS and show neuroprotective effects against ischemic neuronal degeneration.

The compounds of the invention, particularly the compound synthesized in Example 5 below, have a very low toxicity $LD_{50} \geq$ 7,000 mg/kg in the case of oral administration in rats, and $\geq$ 800 mg/kg in the case of intraperitoneal administration in rats. Therefore, one of the advantages of the present invention is that the novel compounds can be administered at vastly higher levels than certain other known antioxidants, such as Ebselen (LD_{50} values of Ebselen obtained in mice were $\geq$ 6,810 mg/kg in the case of oral administration, and 740 mg/kg in the case of intraperitoneal administration. Similarly, the LD_{50} values of Ebselen obtained in rats were $\geq$ 6,810 mg/kg in the case of oral administration, and 580 mg/kg in the case of intraperitoneal administration). Accordingly, large doses of the novel compounds may be administered immediately post stroke or other traumas to reduce oxidative damage significantly.



In the second aspect, the present invention provides a process for the preparation of the compounds of formula (I) above, which is illustrated in the following reaction scheme:

N-protected aldehydes having proper linkers (L), represented as "1", react with alkylhydroxylamines (R_3NHOH) to give nitrones shown as "2", which then undergo deprotection step to produce free amine nitrones represented as "3". Preferably, the alkylhydroxylamines are generated in situ from nitroalkanes, zinc, and acetic acid. Removal of the protection group is carried out preferably with trifluoroacetic acid in case the protection group is tert-butoxycarbonyl, or LiOH in case the protection group is acetyl.

Free amines of the compound shown as "3" react with o-chloroselenobenzoyl chlorides (represented as "4") in the presence of excess base, organic base, more preferably triethylamine, to generate seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety of formula (I).

In the third aspect, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a pharmaceutically effective amount

of a compound of formula (I) above or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

In the fourth aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating a living body afflicted with a condition requiring an antioxidant, in particular acute and progressive neurodegenerative disorders, comprising a step of administering to the living body said pharmaceutical composition.

As previously mentioned, the compounds of the present invention have been proved to be effective antioxidants relieving various effects resulting from ROS. These compounds are useful as therapeutics for treating and/or preventing a wide variety of medical dysfunctions and diseases including, but not limited to, acute central nervous system (CNS) disorders and neurodegerative diseases.

The compounds of the invention as pharmaceuticals, are typically administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition comprising at least one active compound of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or vehicle suitable for use in pharmaceutical compositions.

In general, the compounds of the invention are administered in a pharmaceutically effective amount. The amount of the compound actually administered will typically be determined by a physician, in light of relevant circumstances, including the condition to be treated, the chosen route of administration, the actual compound administered, the age, weight, and response of the individual patient, the severity of the patient's symptoms, and the like. The dosage used ranges from 10 mg to 500 mg in one or several administrations per day.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered by a variety of routes including oral, rectal, transdermal, subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, and intranasal. Depending on the intended

route of delivery, the compounds of this invention are preferably formulated as either injectable or oral compositions.

The compositions for oral administration can take the form of bulk liquid dilutions or suspensions, or bulk powders. More commonly, however, the compositions are presented in unit dosage forms to facilitate accurate dosing. The term "unit dosage forms" refers to physically discrete units suitable as unitary dosages for human subjects and other mammals, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of active material calculated to produce the desired therapeutic effect, in association with a suitable pharmaceutical excipient. Typical unit dosage forms include prefilled, premeasured ampules or syringes of the liquid compositions or pills, tablets, capsules or the like in the case of solid compositions. In such compositions, the seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety of the invention is usually a minor component (from about 0.1 to about 50% by weight or preferably from about 1 to about 40% by weight) with the remainder being various vehicles or carriers and processing acids helpful for forming the desired dosing form.

Liquid forms suitable for oral administration may include a suitable aqueous or nonaqueous vehicle with buffers, suspending and dispensing agents, colorants, flavors and the like. Solid forms may include, for example, any of the following ingredients, or compounds of a similar nature: a binder such as microcrystalline cellulose, gum tragacanth or gelatin; an excipient such as starch or lactose, a disintegrating agent such as alginic acid, Primogel, or corn starch; a lubricant such as magnesium stearate; a glidant such as colloidal silicon dioxide; a sweetening agent such as sucrose or saccharin; or a flavoring agent such as peppermint, methyl salicylate, or orange flavoring.

Injectable compositions are typically based upon injectable sterile saline or phosphate-buffered saline or

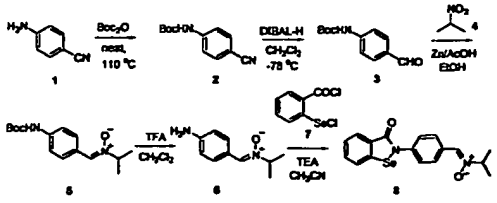
other injectable carriers known in the art. As before, the present compound in such compositions is typically a minor component, often being from about 0.05 to 10% by weight with the remainder being the injectable carrier and the like.

The components for orally administrable or injectable compositions are merely representative. Other materials as well as processing techniques and the like are set forth in Part 8 of Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 17th edition, 1985, Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa., which is incorporated herein by reference.

The compounds of the invention can also be administered in sustained release forms or from sustained release drug delivery systems. A description of representative sustained release materials can be found in the incorporated materials in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences.

The following examples are provided to illustrate this invention and are not to be construed in any way as limiting the scope of this invention.

Example 1: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (8)



Step 1: Synthesis of 4-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminobenzonitrile (2)

500 mg (4.23 mmol) of 4-aminobenzonitrile (1) and 1.90 g (8.70 mmol) of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (Boc_2O) were added into a flask and the mixture was heated for 6 hours at 110 ℃. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:Hex:EtOAc = 10:10:1) to give 630 mg (2.90 mmol) of compound 2 as a white solid in 68% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.58 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (br s, 1H), 1.53 (s, 9H).

Step 2: Synthesis of 4-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminobenzaldehyde (3)

To a solution of 600 mg (2.75 mmol) of nitrile 2 in CH_2Cl_2 (8 mL) were added 8.3 mL (8.3 mmol) of diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H, 1.0 M soln in toluene) for 2 minutes at -78 ℃. After stirring for 1 hour at that temperature, 2 mL of MeOH was slowly added to the reaction mixture, and then the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. Diethyl ether and 0.5 N HCl solution were added and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was re-extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:Hex:EtOAc = 10:10:1 to 10:10:2) to give 585 mg (2.64 mmol) of compound 3 as a white solid in 96% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 9.89 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (br

s, 1H), 1.55 (s, 9H).

Step 3: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-[4-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonylamino)phenyl]nitrone (5)

422 mg (1.90 mmol) of compound 3, 680 mg (7.63 mmol) of 2-nitropropane (4), and 745 mg (11.40 mmol) of zinc were placed in a round-bottomed flask along with 95 % ethanol (8 mL). The mixture was cooled to 0 ℃ and 0.87 mL (15.20 mmol) of acetic acid was added slowly with stirring. The solution was allowed to come to room temperature, stirred for 6 hours. CH_2Cl_2 was added to the reaction mixture and it was filtered through a Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc = 1:2) to give 500 mg (1.80 mmol) of compound 5 as a white solid in 95% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.21 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 6.61 (br s, 1H), 4.19 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.50 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H).

Step 4: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-(4-aminophenyl) nitrone (6)

To a solution of 320 mg (1.15 mmol) of compound 5 in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added 1 mL of trifluoroacetic acid slowly at 0 ℃. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. After concentration of the solution, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The solution was saturated with NaCl and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was

purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc:MeOH = 5:5:1) to give 132 mg (0.74 mmol) of compound 6 as a yellow solid in 64% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.12 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 6.68 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.19 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 149.08, 132.69, 131.04, 121.39, 114.66, 67.13, 21.23.

Step 5: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-isopropyl) nitronyl] phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (8)

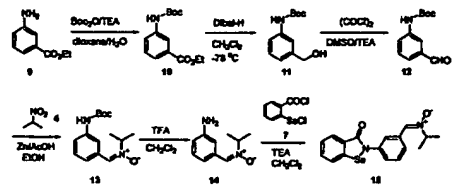
To a solution of 75 mg (0.42 mmol) of compound 6 and 1.0 mL (7.17 mmol) of triethylamine in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was slowly added 200 mg (0.79 mmol) of 2-chlorocarbonyl-benzeneselenenyl chloride (7) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) at 0 ℃. After stirring for 4 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc = 3:1 with 0 to 10% methanol) to give 83 mg (0.23 mmol) of compound 8 as a pale yellow solid in 55% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$:CD_3OD = 4:1): δ 8.33 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.08 (dd, J = 7.8 and 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J = 8.0 and 1.9 Hz, 2H) 7.75 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.48 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 4.28 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$:CD_3OD = 4:1): δ 166.30, 141.11, 138.27, 133.14, 132.67, 129.92, 128.78, 127.86,

127.67, 126.40, 124.37, 124.21, 67.66, 20.44.

Example 2: Synthesis of 2-[3-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (15)



Step 1: Synthesis of ethyl 3-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminobenzoate (10)

To a solution of 5.0 g (30.27 mmol) of ethyl 3-aminobenzoate (9) and 17 mL (0.12 mol) of triethylamine in 150 ml of 1,4-dioxane/H_2O (1:1 v/v) was added 16.52 g (75.67 mmol) of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (Boc_2O). After stirring for 13 hours at room temperature, H_2O and diethyl ether were added. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by washing with n-hexanes to give 7.83 g (29.5 mmol) of compound 10 as a white solid in 98% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.90 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (br s, 1H), 4.37 (m, 2H), 1.52 (s, 9H), 1.38

(t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

Step 2: Synthesis of 3-N-(1,1-dimethyl-ethoxycarbonyl)aminobenzyl alcohol (13)

To a solution of 9.64 g (36.34 mmol) of ethyl benzoate 10 in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL) were added 109 mL of diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H, 1.0 M soln in toluene) for 30 minutes at -78 ℃. After stirring for 3 hours at that temperature, 30 mL of MeOH was added slowly to the reaction mixture, and then the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. Diethyl ether and 0.5 N HCl solution were added and the organic layer was separated. The solution was re-extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:Hex:EtOAc = 10:10:1 to 10:10:2) to give 7.2 g (32.3 mmol) of compound 11 in 89% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.0 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 4.64 (s, 2H), 1.53 (s, 9H)

Step 3: Synthesis of 3-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxy-carbonyl)aminobenzaldehyde (12)

To a solution of 5.63 mL (64.50 mmol) of oxalyl chloride in CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL) was slowly added a solution of 6.92 mL (96.74 mmol) of DMSO in CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL) at -78 ℃. After 10 minutes, a solution of 7.2 g (32.3 mmol) of compound 11 in CH_2Cl_2 (60 mL) was added slowly and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. 34 mL of TEA was added slowly. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. CH_2Cl_2 and water were added and organic layer was separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated

NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The resulting solid was washed with n-hexane to give 6.55 g (29.60 mmol) of compound 12 as a white solid in 92% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 9.99 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (t, 1H), 7.64 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 7.45 (t, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 1.55 (s, 9H).

Step 4: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-[3-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)amino]phenyl nitrone(13)

6.55 g (29.6 mmol) of compound 12, 6.65 ml (74.03 mmol) of 2-nitropropane (4), and 6.78 g (103.65 mmol) of zinc were placed in a round-bottomed flask along with 95 % ethanol (100 mL) and cooled to 0 ℃. 11.9 mL (207.9 mmol) of acetic acid was added slowly with stirring. The solution was allowed to come to room temperature, stirred for 12 hours. CH_2Cl_2 was added to the reaction mixture and it was filtered through a Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc = 1:2) to give 7.0 g (21.3 mmol) of compound 13 (mp: 189~191 ℃) in 72% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.8 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.5 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.33 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (s, 1H), 4.19 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (s, 9H), 1.48 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H).

Step 5: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-3-aminophenyl nitrone (14)

To a solution of 5.0 g (17.96 mmol) of compound 13 in CH_2Cl_2 (200 mL) was added 20 mL of trifluoroacetic acid

slowly at 0 ℃. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. After concentration of the solution, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The solution was saturated with NaCl and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc:MeOH = 5:5:1) to give 2.1 g (11.78 mmol) of compound 14 (mp: 103~106 ℃) as a yellow solid in 66% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.12 (t, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, 2H), 6.74 (m, 1H), 4.18 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (br s, 2H), 1.49 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 147.11, 132.80, 131.88, 129.52, 119.87, 117.38, 114.77, 68.10, 21.24.

Step 6: Synthesis of 2-[3-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl] phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (15)

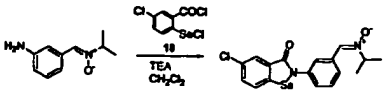
To a solution of 50 mg (0.28 mmol) of compound 14 and 0.8 mL (5.62 mmol) of triethylamine in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was slowly added 178 mg (0.70 mmol) of 2-chlorocarbonyl-benzeneselenenyl chloride (7) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 mL) at 0 ℃. After stirring for 4 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc = 3:1 with 0 to 10% methanol) to give 60 mg (0.17 mmol) of compound 15 (mp: 94~98℃) as a pale yellow solid in 60% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.65 (m, 1H), 8.09 (m, 2H), 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.66 (m, 2H) 7.37 (m, 3H), 4.23

(septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.52 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 166.23, 139.77, 138.18, 133.00, 132.21, 131.79, 129.69, 127.95, 127.12, 126.96, 126.90, 125.17, 124.30, 68.53, 67.48, 21.33.

Example 3: Synthesis of 5-chloro-2-[3-(N-isopropyl)-nitronyl]phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one(17)



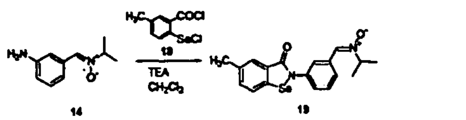
14 17

A similar procedure as that described for compound 8 in Example 1 provided 40 mg (0.10 mmol) of compound 17 as a yellow solid in 18% yield from 290 mg (1.01 mmol) of 4-chloro-2-chlorocarbonylbenzeneselenenyl chloride (16) and 100 mg (0.56 mmol) of N-isopropyl-α-3-aminophenylnitrone (14).

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$:CD_3OD = 4:1): δ 8.63 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (dd, J = 7.9 and 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J = 8.5 and 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.28 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$:CD_3OD = 4:1): δ 166.30, 141.11, 138.27, 133.14, 132.67, 129.92, 128.77, 127.86, 127.67, 126.45, 124.37, 124.21, 67.66, 20.44.

Example 4: Synthesis of 5-methyl-2-[3-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (19)

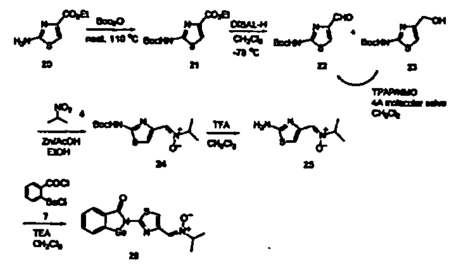


A similar procedure as that described for compound 8 in Example 1 provided 40 mg (0.20 mmol) of compound 19 (mp: 197-201 °C) as yellow solid in 30% yield from 380 mg (1.40 mmol) of 4-methyl-2-chlorocarbonylbenzeneselenenyl chloride (18) and 100 mg (0.56 mmol) of N-isopropyl-α-3-aminophenylnitrone (14).

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.60 (s, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H) 7.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (m, 3H), 4.23 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.51 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 166.25, 139.91, 137.07, 134.76, 134.39, 132.19, 131.78, 129.73, 129.71, 127.94, 127.09, 126.85, 125.14, 123.96, 68.51, 60.79, 21.41, 14.59.

Example 5: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl] thiazol-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (26)



Step 1: Synthesis of ethyl 2-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminothiazole-4-carboxylate (21)

6.05 g (35.13 mmol) of aminothiazole 20 and 26.84 g (0.12 mmol) of di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (Boc_2O) were added into a flask and the mixture was heated for 24 hours at 110 °C. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:Hex:EtOAc = 10:6:3) to give 7.13g (26.18 mmol) of compound 21 as a white solid in 74.5% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.21 (br s, 1H), 7.78 (s, 1H), 4.38 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.54 (s, J = 7.1 Hz, 9H), 1.38 (t, 3H).

Step 2: Synthesis of 2-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminothiazole-4-carbaldehyde(22)

(from ester 21)

To a solution of 7.0 g (25.71 mmol) of ethyl ester 21 in CH_2Cl_2 (75 mL) were added 77 mL of diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H, 1.0 M soln in toluene) for 20 minutes at -78 °C. After stirring for 3 hours at that temperature, 30 mL of MeOH was added slowly to the reaction mixture, and then the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. Diethyl ether and 0.5 N HCl solution were added and the organic layer was separated. The solution was re-extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:Hex:EtOAc = 10:6:3 to CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc = 1:1) to give 1.90 g (8.32 mmol) of solid aldehyde 22 in 32.4% yield and 3.5 g (15.20 mmol) of liquid alcohol 23 in 59.0% yield.

Aldehyde 22:
^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 8.83 (br s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 1.58 (s, 9H).

Alcohol 23:
^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 6.75 (s, 1H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 1.58 (s, 9H)

Step 2-1: Synthesis of 2-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminothiazole-4-carbaldehyde(22) (from alcohol 23)

To a solution of 2.04 g (8.597 mmol) of alcohol 23 in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) were added 302 mg (0.86 mmol) of TPAP (tetrapropylammonium perruthenate), 3.11 g (26.547 mmol) of NMO (N-methylmorpholine N-oxide) and 16 g (2 g/1 mmol of alcohol) of 4 Å molecular sieve. After stirring for 2

hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:Hex:EtOAc = 10:6:3) to give 950 mg (4.0 mmol) of aldehyde 22 in 46.5% yield.

Step 3: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-[2-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminothiazol-4-yl] nitrone (24)

2.22 g (9.72 mmol) of compound 22, 3.47g (33.65 mmol) of 2-nitropropane (4), and 2.54 g (38.84 mmol) of zinc were placed in a round-bottomed flask along with 95 % ethanol (50 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. 4.67 g (77.77 mmol) of acetic acid was added slowly with stirring. The solution was allowed to come to room temperature, stirred for 6 hours. CH_2Cl_2 was added to the reaction mixture and it was filtered through a Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, Hex:EtOAc = 1:1) to give 2.51 g (8.80 mmol) of compound 24 in 90.5% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.71 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 4.21 (septet, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.55 (s, 9H), 1.49 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H).

Step 4: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)nitrone (25)

To a solution of 2.44 g (8.55 mmol) of compound 24 in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was added 3.3 mL of trifluoroacetic acid slowly at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 16 hours. After concentration of the solution, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The solution was saturated with NaCl and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2. The combined

organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, CH_2Cl_2:EtOAc:MeOH = 5:5:1) to give 1.6 g (8.46 mmol) of compound 25 as a yellow solid in 99% yield.

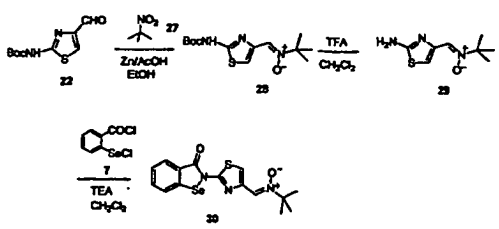
^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 5.61 (b, 2H), 4.16 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H).

Step 5: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl] thiazol-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one(26)

To a solution of 100 mg (0.53 mmol) of compound 25 and 0.74 mL (5.29 mmol) of triethylamine in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) was slowly added 220 mg (0.866 mmol) of 2-chlorocarbonyl-benzeneselenenyl chloride (7) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at 0 ℃. After stirring for 1 hour at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by recrystallization (MeOH/CH_2Cl_2) to give 70 mg (0.19 mmol) of compound 26 as a pale yellow solid in 37% yield.

^1H NMR (CD_3OD): δ 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.15 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (septet, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H).

Example 6: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-t-butyl)nitronyl]thiazol-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one



Step 1: Synthesis of N-tert-butyl-α-(2-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl]aminothiazol-4-yl]nitrone(28)

2.0 g (8.76 mmol) of compound 22, 5.42g (52.57 mmol) of 2-methyl-2-nitropropane (27), and 2.86 g (43.81 mmol) of zinc were placed in a round-bottomed flask along with 95 % ethanol (50 mL) and cooled to 0 ℃. 4.21 g (70.11 mmol) of acetic acid was added slowly with stirring. The solution was allowed to come to room temperature, stirred for 6 hours. CH_2Cl_2 was added to the reaction mixture and it was filtered through a Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, Hex:EtOAc = 1:1) to give 1.28 g (4.28 mmol) of compound 28 as a yellow solid in 49% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 9.9 (br s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 1.60 (s, 9H), 1.54 (s, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 159.56, 152.35, 141.53, 125.78, 117.31, 82.83, 70.33, 28.27, 28.21.

Step 2: Synthesis of N-tert-butyl-α-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl]nitrone (29)

To a solution of 200 mg (0.668 mmol) of compound 28 in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added 381 mg of trifluoroacetic acid slowly at 0 ℃. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 14 hours. After concentration of the solution, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The solution was saturated with NaCl and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, EtOAc) to give 111 mg (0.56 mmol) of compound 29 as a yellow solid in 83% yield.

^1H NMR (MeOD): δ 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 1.54 (s, 9H);

^{13}C NMR (MeOD): δ 168.76, 141.94, 127.57, 114.24, 70.23, 27.20.

Step 3: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-t-butyl)nitronyl] thiazol-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one(30)

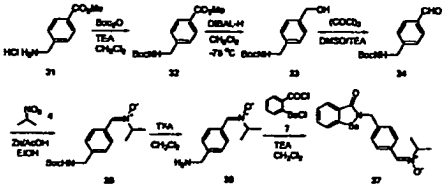
To a solution of 100 mg (0.50 mmol) of compound 29 and 0.70 mL (5.02 mmol) of triethylamine in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) was slowly added 180 mg (0.703 mmol) of 2-chlorocarbonyl-benzeneselenenyl chloride (7) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) at 0 ℃. After stirring for 1 hour at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, EtOAc:Hex = 1:1) to give 67 mg (0.176 mmol) of compound 30 as a pale yellow solid in 35% yield.

^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$:CD_3OD = 10:1): δ 8.80 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d,

J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.86 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.41 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (s, 9H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$:CD_3OD = 10:1): δ 165.38, 157.10, 140.74, 139.19, 133.71, 128.76, 127.05, 126.78, 124.72, 119.43, 70.54, 28.05.

Example 7: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]benzyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (37)



Step 1: Synthesis of methyl 4-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonyl)aminomethylbenzoate(32)

To a solution of 500 mg (2.48 mmol) of methyl 4-aminomethylbenzoate HCl salt (31) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) were added 753 mg (7.45 mmol) of TEA and 568 mg (2.60 mmol) of Boc_2O in CH_2Cl_2 (1 mL) at 0 ℃. After 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. After additional stirring for 4 hours, CH_2Cl_2 was added to the reaction solution. The organic layer was washed with 0.1 N HCl solution, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated

under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica, Hex:EtOAc = 1:1) to give 620 mg of compound 32 in 94% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.58 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.90 (br s, 1H), 4.37 (d, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3 H), 1.46 (s, 9H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 167.02, 156015, 144042, 130.03, 129.23, 127.27, 79.91, 52.23, 44.43, 28.49

Step 2: Synthesis of 4-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxy-carbonyl) aminomethylbenzyl alcohol (33)

To a solution of 620 mg (2.34 mmol) of ethyl benzoate 32 in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) was added 7.01 mL of diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H, 1.0 M soln in toluene) for 30 minutes at -78 °C. After stirring for 3 hours at that temperature, 3 mL of MeOH was added slowly to the reaction mixture, and then the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. Diethyl ether and 0.5 N HCl solution were added and the organic layer was separated. The solution was re-extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, Hex:EtOAc = 2:1) to give 520 mg (2.19 mmol) of compound 33 in 94% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 7.32 (m, 4H), 4.80 (br s, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.31 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 156.6, 140.19, 138.30, 127.69,

127.33, 79.67, 64.95, 44.44, 28.49

Step 3: Synthesis of 4-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxy-carbonyl)aminomethylbenzaldehyde (34)

To a solution of 0.48 mL (5.48 mmol) of oxalyl chloride in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) was slowly added a solution of 0.63 mL (8.76 mmol) of DMSO in CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL) at -78 °C. After 15 minutes, a solution of 520 mg (2.19 mmol) of compound 33 in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was added slowly and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. 2.5 mL of TEA was added slowly. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. CH_2Cl_2 and H_2O were added and organic layer was separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, Hex:EtOAc = 2:1) to give 510 mg (2.17 mmol) of compound 34 in 99% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.95 (br s, 1H), 4.40 (d, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 191.95, 156.01, 146.37, 135.24, 129.93, 127.53, 79.57, 44.13, 28.28

Step 4: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-[4-N-(1,1-dimethylethoxycarbonylamino]methylphanyl]nitrone (35)

500 mg (2.13 mmol) of compound 34, 0.44 mL (4.84 mmol) of 2-nitropropane (4), and 565 mg (8.64 mmol) of zinc were placed in a round-bottomed flask along with 95% ethanol (10 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. 0.83 mL of acetic acid was added slowly with stirring. The solution was allowed

to come to room temperature, stirred for 6 hours. CH_2Cl_2 was added to the reaction mixture and it was filtered through a Celite pad and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, Hex:EtOAc = 1:1) to give 540 mg (1.85 mmol) of compound 35 in 87% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.21 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.86 (br s, 1H), 4.33 (m, 2H), 4.23 (septet, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 1.45 (s, 9H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 156.00, 141.33, 131.80, 129.62, 128.78, 127.28, 79.42, 67.64, 44.36, 28.37, 20.83

Step 5: Synthesis of N-isopropyl-α-(4-aminomethyl-phenyl)nitrone (36)

To a solution of 200 mg (0.68 mmol) of compound 35 in CH_2Cl_2 (3 mL) was added 0.34 mL of trifluoroacetic acid slowly at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 6 hours. After concentration of the solution, the mixture was diluted with CH_2Cl_2 and saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution. The solution was saturated with NaCl and the organic layer was separated. The aqueous layer was extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, EtOAc:MeOH = 9:1 to 4:1) to give 130 mg (0.68 mmol) of compound 36 as a yellow solid in 99% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.13

(septet, J = 6.54 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 1.41 (d, J = 6.54 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 137.05, 135.89, 132.38, 130.98, 130.05, 68.80, 43.92, 20.90

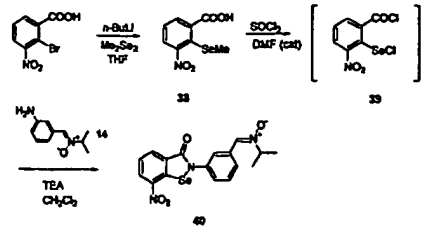
Step 6: Synthesis of 2-[4-(N-isopropyl)-nitronyl] benzyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one (37)

To a solution of 80 mg (0.42 mmol) of compound 36 and 0.29 mL (2.08 mmol) of triethylamine in CH_3CN (15 mL) and EtOH (1 mL) was slowly added 138 mg (0.54 mmol) of 2-chlorocarbonylbenzeneselenenyl chloride (7) in CH_3CN (4 mL) at 0 °C. After stirring for 4 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, EtOAc) to give 70 mg (0.19 mmol) of compound 37 as a pale yellow solid in 45% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.24 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.95 (s, 2H), 4.34 (septet, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.36 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 140.12, 139.24, 131.99, 130.73, 129.20, 128.66, 128.06, 126.29, 125.79, 68.09, 48.21, 21.021

Example 8: Synthesis of 7-Nitro-2-[4-(N-isopropyl) nitronyl] phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one(40)



Step 1: Synthesis of 2-Methylseleno-3-nitrobenzoic acid (38)

To a solution of 500 mg (2.0 mmol) of 2-bromo-3-nitrobenzoic acid in anhydrous THF (15 mL) was added 2.80 mL (4.47 mmol) of n-BuLi (1.6 M soln. in Hex.) slowly at -78 °C. After 10 minutes, a solution of 383 mg (2.03 mmol) of dimethyl diselenide in THF (5 mL) was added. After 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. After additional stirring for 2 hours, ethyl acetate was added. The organic layer was washed with 1 N HCl solution, dried over $MgSO_4$, and concentrated under reduced pressure. 470 mg of crude product was obtained and used for the next reaction without further purification.

^{1}H NMR (CD_3OD): δ 7.91 (d, J = 7.85 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 7.86 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.85 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H).

Step 2: Synthesis of 7-Nitro-2-[4-(N-isopropyl)-nitronyl]phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one(40)

470 mg of crude product 38 was refluxed with 4 mL of

$SOCl_2$ for 4 hours. After removal of excess thionyl chloride, the crude product 39 was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL). To a solution of 100 mg (0.56 mmol) of compound 14 and 0.568 mg (5.61 mmol) of triethylamine in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) was slowly added 3 mL of compound 39 solution obtained in the above at 0 °C. After stirring for 2 hours at room temperature, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by short flash column chromatography (silica, EtOAc) to give 121 mg (0.30 mmol) of compound 40 in 53% yield.

^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 8.79 (s, 1H), 8.61 (d, J = 8.07 Hz, 1H), 8.49 (d, J = 7.56 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 7.76 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.10 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, J = 7.71 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (s, 2H), 4.28 (septet, J = 6.63 Hz, 1H), 1.56 (d, J = 6.51 Hz, 6H);

^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ 164.03, 142.11, 138.78, 136.52, 135.27, 132.16, 131.42, 131.25, 129.66, 127.95, 127.77, 127.08, 126.41, 124.16, 68.33, 21.05.

Using the procedures described in Examples 1-8 above and the appropriate starting materials and reagents, the following seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety could be prepared:

2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[2-(N-tert-butyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
5-fluoro-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
5-chloro-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
5-bromo-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-

benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
5-methyl-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
5-methoxy-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
6-chloro-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
6-methyl-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
5-nitro-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one ;
7-nitro-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
6,7-methylenedioxy-2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[3-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-benryl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-phenylethyl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-pyridin-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-pyridin-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-pyrimidin-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-furan-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-thiophen-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-thiazol-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;

2-[4-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-oxazol-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-1H-imidazol-4-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[2-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-1H-pyrrol-3-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-3-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[6-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-benzothiazol-2-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one;
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-2H-[1,2,4]-triazol-3-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one; and,
2-[5-(N-isopropyl)nitronyl]-2-methyl-2H-[1,2,4]-triazol-3-yl-1,2-benzisoselenazol-3(2H)-one.

Example 9: Determination of Water Solubility

A standard solution was prepared by dissolving a precisely weighed amount (generally 1 mg) of the test compounds in 1 mL of methanol. With a Beckman DU® 7500 Spectrophotometer, the UV absorption maximum of each compound was determined by eventually diluting the solution with MeOH as necessary.

A saturated solution of each compound was then prepared by stirring magnetically a small volume of 10 mM phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) in the presence of an excess test compound for 3 hours. The obtained saturated solution was filtered in order to remove solid compound through a Gelman 0.45 μm filter and scanned by UV at the wavelength of the absorption maximum previously determined.

Total solubility was determined by the following equation: $C' = A'(C/A)$, where C= concentration of standard solution (mg/mL); A = absorbance of standard solution; A' = absorbance of the saturated solution; C' = concentration of the saturated solution (mg/mL)(see: Protein Sci., 7:

556-563, (1998)). The results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1.

Compounds	Ebselen	Example 1	Example 2	Example 5	Example 7
Amount added (mg)	5.71	5.14	5.55	5.74	5.02
Wavelength (determined)	330nm	314	294	302	300
Measured Abs.	0.0284	0.6096	0.3584	0.1827	1.2276
Dilution factor	1	1	10	10	1
A'	0.0284	0.6096	3.584	1.827	1.2276
A	0.6154	1.6807	1.2729	0.8082	0.8871
C(μM)	100	50	50	50	50
C'(μM)=A'(C/A)	4.615	18.135	140.781	113.029	69.192
C' (g/L = mg/mL)	0.001265	0.006516	0.050580	0.041403	0.025830

It can be clearly seen from the table 1 that the compounds of the present invention have much better water solubility than Ebselen has.

Example 10: Inhibition of lipid peroxidation

The compounds of the present invention were tested for antioxidant effect in terms of the repression of the radical chain reaction of a multilayer liposome.

The liposome was prepared as followings: 30 mg of commercially available soybean phosphatidylcholine (PC, Sigma Chemical Co., U.S.A.) was dissolved in 1 mL of ethanol, and 200 μl of the ethanol/PC solution was added to 10 mL of 10 mM Tris buffer including 50 mM NaCl (pH 7.0) with stirring.

The ability of a compound to inhibit oxidation of the liposome was evaluated as followings: To 400 μl of the

liposomes were added the test compound (in buffer or ethanol) and histidine-$FeCl_3$ (167:33 μM final). Oxidation was initiated by the addition of $FeCl_2$ (33 μM final prepared in nitrogen purged water). The mixtures were shaken at 37 ℃ for 15 minutes. Thereafter, tubes were treated with 1 mL of 0.67% thiobarbituric acid (TBA): 10% trichloroacetic acid (2:1, v/v) in 0.25 N HCl solution, containing 1.5% (v/v) t-butylhydroxytoluene (BHT) to terminate oxidation. The aliquots were heated to 100 ℃ for 20 minutes. After ice cooling, 1 mL of chloroform was added to 1 mL of supernatant from tubes and tubes were centrifuged. The absorbances of the resulting supernatant were measured at 532 nm (see: Table 2).

Table 2.

	Inhibitor Concentration (IC_{50})
Example 1	81.1 μM
Example 2	111.0 μM
Example 5	1.2 μM
Example 7	246.5 μM
S-PBN	25.0 mM
Ebselen	148.3 μM

It can be seen from the Table 2 that the compounds of the invention, especially the compound obtained in example 5 have better LPO inhibition activity than the reference compounds S-PBN and Ebselen (the most promising antioxidant currently and is in clinical phase III).

Example 11: Measurement of Glutathione Peroxidase Activity

Glutathione peroxidase like activity was determined by the reduction of GSSG formed via the NADPH-glutathione reductase system as an indicator system.

To 350 μl of 50 mM Tris-HCl(pH 7.6) containing 5 mM of EDTA (assay buffer) are added in the following order:

1) 350 μl of assay buffer containing 6.4 mM of reduced glutathione (GSH), 640 μM of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADPH), and 1.6 unit/mL of glutathione disulfide reductase (GR)

2) 70 μl of 800 μM of the test compound which was dissolved in DMSO (i.e., each compound was tested at a final concentration of 50 μM)

3) 350 μl of 0.007% tert-butyl hydroperoxide which was made by 1/10,000 dilution of tert-butyl hydroperoxide with DDW.

The final reaction volume is 1120 μl.

The reaction was carried out at 25 ℃. The glutathione peroxidase activity is assayed by measuring the decrease of absorbance at 340 nm for 3 minutes. The said activity or initial enzymatic rate is proportional to the slope of the variation of absorbance with time.

The catalytic activity for oxygen reduction of the compounds tested corresponds to the rate of consumption of NADPH.

The results of the glutathione peroxidase activity measurements are shown in Table 3 below. They are expressed in n-moles of NADPH consumed per minute.

Table 3.

Compound	Rate $\Delta_{340nm/min(30-180sec)}$	Rate/0.00622 (nmol NADPH/ min/mL)	% Ebselen
Ebselen	-0.118	18.97	100
Example 1	-0.141	22.67	119.50
Example 2	-0.125	20.10	105.96
Example 5	-0.125	20.13	106.11

Example 7	-0.084	13.50	71.17

As shown in Table 3 above, the compounds of general formula (I) described in the invention catalyze the reduction of an organic hydroperoxide, in the presence of glutathione and glutathione disulfide reductase. Thus, it is noted that the compounds of the invention possess a significant and specific glutathione peroxidase activity.

Example 12: Protection of neuron cells

Example 12-1: The culture of neuron cells of cerebral Cortex

Mixed cortical cell cultures, containing both neuronal and glial elements, were prepared from fetal ICR (Institute Cancer Research) mice at 14-15 days of gestation. Briefly, dissociated cortical cells were plated onto previously established glial monolayer culture at 2.5 hemispheres per 24-multiwell plate (Nunc, U.S.A.). The plating medium consisted of Eagle's minimal essential medium (Earle's salts, supplied glutamine-free) supplemented with glucose (final concentration, 20 mM), 2 mM glutamine, 5% fetal bovine serum, and 5% horse serum. Ten mM cytosine arabinoside was added to the medium 5-6 days after the plating to halt the growth of non-neuronal cells. Cultures were maintained at 37 ℃ in a humidified CO_2 incubator (5%) and used for experiments after between 10-14 days in vitro (DIV).

The glial feeder cultures were prepared from neocortices of postnatal (1-3 day-old) mice. Dissociated cortical cells were plated at 0.25 hemispheres per 24-multiwell plate, in plating medium supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum, and 10% horse serum. With this method, most neurons do not survive, but astrocytes do, resulting in astrocyte-rich cultures. Glial cultures were grown to confluency for 10- 30 days, when they were used to

generate mixed cortical cultures.

Example 12-2: Protection of cortical neuronal cell death induced by Fe^{2+} ion

When ferrous iron is placed in normoxic solution, it autooxidizes to produce ROS in the form of hydroxyl radicals, superoxide anion free radicals, and hydrogen peroxide.

Cortical cell cultures prepared in Example 12-1 were exposed for 24 hours to 30 mM $FeCl_2$ (Fe), to induce neuronal cell death. 24 hours exposure to toxin with or without test compounds was done in serum free Eagle's minimal essential medium (MEM) supplemented with 20 mM glucose and 38 mM sodium bicarbonate in 5% CO_2 incubator at 37 ℃. All of compounds were dissolved in DMSO at high concentrations, and then diluted to final concentrations in the exposure medium at the time of addition.

Methods of measuring cell death were as follows:

Overall cell injury was first estimated in all experiments by examination of cultures under phase-contrast microscope. The morphological assessments were usually performed one day after exposure to toxins, at which point the process of cell death was largely completed.

In addition, overall neuronal cell injury was quantitatively estimated by measuring the activity of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), released by damaged or destroyed cells, into the extracellular fluid. A small amount of LDH was always present in the media of cultures that underwent the same exposure procedures but without the addition of toxins (sham wash controls). This background amount, determined on sister sham wash controls within each experiment, was subtracted from values obtained in toxin-treated cultures. The absolute value of the LDH efflux produced by toxin exposure was quite consistent within sister cultures of single plating, but

varied somewhat in cultures of different platings. This variability is largely a function of resultant neuronal density (which varied despite constant original plating densities, presumably reflecting small variations in cell preparation or serum characteristics). Therefore, each LDH value was scaled to the maximal neuronal LDH release (= 100) after 24 hours exposure to 30 μM $FeCl_2$ (Fe), in sister cultures, where near complete neuronal death with no glial damage occurs. Numbers greater than 100 usually indicate additional astroglial cell injury.

Fig.1 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of Ebselen and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.2 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 1 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.3 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 2 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.4 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 5 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

Fig.5 is a graph showing the results of combined treatment of compound obtained in Example 7 and Fe^{2+} toxin.

As can be seen in Figs. 1 to 5, it was clearly demonstrated that the compounds of the invention effectively protected the neuronal cell death by Fe^{2+} toxin

Example 13: Toxicity of the compounds on the neuron cells

The viability of cortical cell prepared in Example 12-1 was quantified by lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) assay after exposure for 24 hours to the different concentrations of the test compound. Twenty four hours exposure to the compound was done in serum free Eagle's minimal essential medium (MEM) supplemented with 20 mM glucose and 38 mM sodium bicarbonate in 5% CO_2 incubator at 37 ℃. All of compounds were dissolved in DMSO at high concentrations, and then diluted to final concentrations

in the exposure medium at the time of addition.

Measurement of cell death was the same as the method in the Example 12-2.

Fig.6 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of Ebselen increasses.

Fig.7 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 1 increases.

Fig.8 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 2 increases.

Fig.9 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 5 increases.

Fig.10 is a graph showing the level of cell damage as the treatment concentration of compound obtained in Example 7 increases.

As can be seen in Figs. 6 to 10, it was clearly determined that the compounds of the invention exhibit lower cytotoxicity than Ebselen, assuring that they can be administered at large doses in a safe manner.

Example 14: Protection of cell damage by ischemia (in vivo)

Male Mongolian gerbils (*Meriones unguiculatus*) weighing 80-88 g were used in the present study. Each animal was medicated P.O. with vehicle, Ebselen or various test compounds (60 mg/kg in 10% DMSO), after 30 minutes ischemic injury, respectively. 20 animals were allotted into every group. The animals were placed under general anesthesia with a mixture of 2.5% isoflurane in 33% oxygen and 67% nitrous oxide. A midline ventral incision was made in the neck. Both common carotid arteries were isolated, freed of nerve fibers, and occluded using nontraumatic

aneurysm clips. Complete interruption of blood flow was confirmed by observing the central artery in eyeballs using ophthalmoscope. After five minutes of occlusion, the aneurysm clips were removed from both common carotid arteries. Restoration of blood flow (reperfusion) was observed directly under the microscope. Sham-operated controls were subjected to the same surgical procedures except that common carotid arteries were not occluded. Body temperature was monitored and maintained at 37 ℃ ± 0.5 ℃ during surgery and during the immediate postoperative period until the animals recovered fully from anesthesia. At the designated reperfusion time (4 days), operated animals and sham animals were killed.

Animals were perfused transcardially with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.4) followed by 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) at 4 days (n = 7) after surgery. The brains were removed, and postfixed in the same fixative for 4 hours. The brain tissues were cryoprotected by infiltration with 30% sucrose overnight. Cornoy fixed specimens were cut into 30 μm sections on a cryostat, were sequentially stained by Cresyl violet dye.

Images of staining in the hippocampus of each animal were captured with an Applescanner. The brightness and contrast of each image file were uniformly enhanced by Adobe Photoshop version 2.4.1, followed by analysis using NIH Image 1.59 software. All data obtained from the quantitative data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA to determine statistical significance. Bonferroni's test was used for post-hoc comparisons. P values below 0.05 or 0.01 were considered statistically significant.

Fig.11-a is a graph showing the protection level of cell damage in case of the treatment of the compound of the invention after ischemia.

Fig.11-b is a photomicrograph showing the protection level of cell damage in case of the treatment of the

compound of the invention after ischemia.

As the results, the test compound prepared in Example 5 has more neuroprotective effects against ischemic neuronal degeneration than Ebselen. The compound synthesized in Example 5 showed that the protective effects was 61% in post-treated groups. In the Ebselen - treated groups, the effect was 59%.

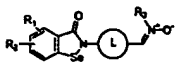
In conclusion, we suggest that the compound prepared in Example 5 may be a promising candidate as a potential drug for the treatment of ischemia associated diseases.

As clearly described and illustrated above, the present invention provides novel seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety, a process for preparing the same, the use of the novel compounds as therapeutics for treating and/or preventing various medical diseases arising from ROS. The compounds of the invention possess similar or superior lipid peroxidation (LPO) inhibition activity to the reference compounds of S-PBN and Ebselen. While showing lower toxicity and better water solubility, they also effectively inhibit the cerebral neuronal cell death caused by ROS and show neuroprotective effects against ischemic neuronal degeneration.

From the foregoing description, various modifications and changes in the compositions and methods of this invention will occur to those skilled in the art. All such modifications coming within the scope of the appended claims are intended to be included therein.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Seleno compounds containing nitrone moiety with the following formula (I), and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof:



(I)

wherein,

R_1 and R_2 which may be the same or different from each other, represent hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, C_{1-4}-alkoxy, hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, nitro, or R_1 and R_2 together denote methylenedioxy;

L denotes phenyl, C_{1-4}-alkylphenyl, heterocyclic unsaturated or saturated radical having 1 to 4 heteroatoms of elements nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur from the group comprising furanyl, oxazolyl, isooxazolyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoimidazolyl, benzotriazolyl, triazinyl, triazolyl, it being possible for the heterocyclic radical to be substituted once or twice, identically or differently, by halogen, C_{1-4}-alkyl, C_{1-4}-alkoxy, C_{1-4}-alkylthio, hydroxy, mercapto, trifluoromethyl, nitro, phenyl, nitrile, carboxy or C_{1-4}-alkoxycarbonyl; and,

R_3 represents alkyl, substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, aryl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkanyl.

2. The compounds according to claim 1, wherein

R_1 and R_2 are selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hydroxy, methoxy, trifluoromethyl and nitro, or R_1 and R_2 together denote methylenedioxy;

L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, ethylphenyl, and heterocyclic unsaturated or saturated radical having 1 to 4 heteroatoms of elements nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur from the group comprising furanyl, oxazolyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, benzothiazolyl, benzotriazolyl, triazolyl, it being possible for the heterocyclic radical to be substituted once or twice, identically or differently, by fluorine, chlorine, bromine, methyl, ethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, methylsulfanyl, phenylsulfanyl, trifluoromethyl, nitro, phenyl, nitrile, carboxy, methoxycarbonyl, or ethoxycarbonyl; and

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl, aralkyl, aryl and cycloalkyl.

3. The compounds according to claim 2, wherein

R_1 and R_2 are selected from the group consisting hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, methyl, ethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, trifluoromethyl, and nitro, or R_1 and R_2 together denote methylenedioxy;

L is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, benzyl, ethylphenyl, and heterocyclic unsaturated or saturated radical having 1 to 4 heteroatoms of elements nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur from the group comprising furanyl, oxazolyl, thiophenyl, thiazolyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, it being possible for the heterocyclic radical to be substituted once or twice, identically or differently, by chlorine, methyl, methoxy, methylsulfanyl, phenylsulfanyl, trifluoromethyl, nitro, nitrile, carboxy, methoxycarbonyl, or ethoxycarbonyl; and,

R_3 is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, substituted alkyl and cycloalkyl.

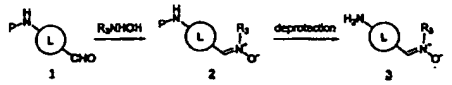
4. A process for preparing the compound of formula (I) defined in claim 1, which comprises the following steps of:

(i) reacting N-protected aldehydes having proper

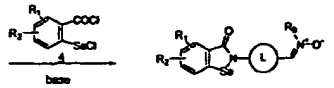
linkers (L) with alkylhydroxylamines (R_3NHOH) to give nitrones;

(ii) deprotecting the compounds obtained in step (i) to produce free amine nitrones; and,

(iii) reacting free amines of the compounds obtained in step (ii) with o-chloroselenobenzoyl chloride in the presence of excess base to generate the compound of the formula(I) defined in claim 1.



P: protecting group



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5. The processes according to claim 4, wherein alkylhydroxylamines of the step (i) are generated in situ from nitroalkanes, zinc, and acetic acid.

6. The process according to claim 4, wherein the step (ii) is carried out by removing the protection group with trifluoroacetic acid in case the protection group is tert-butoxycarbonyl, or alkali base such as LiOH in case the protection group is acetyl.

7. The process according to claim 4, wherein base of the step (iii) is organic base.

8. The process according to claim 7, wherein the organic base is triethylamine.

9. A pharmaceutical composition useful as an anti-oxidation agent which comprises as an active ingredient an effective amount of the compound of formula (I) defined in claim 1, in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

10. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9, wherein the carrier is an oral carrier.

11. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 9, wherein the carrier is an injectable carrier.

12. A method for treating a living body afflicted with a condition requiring an antioxidant agent, which comprises a step of administering to the living body an amount of the compound of formula (I) defined in claim 1 which is effective for alleviation of said condition.

13. A method for treating a living body with acute or progressive neurodegenerative disorders, which comprises a step of administering to the living body an amount of the compound of formula (I) defined in claim 1 which is effective for alleviation of said disorders.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the acute or progressive neurodegenerative disorders are selected from the group consisting of stroke, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

15. The method according to claim 13, wherein the living body exhibits symptoms of stroke.

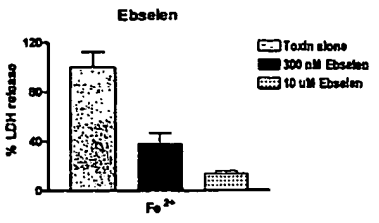

Fig. 1

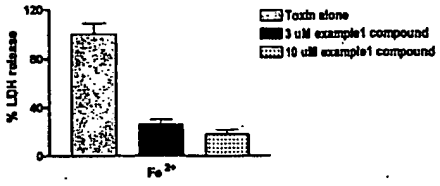

Fig. 2

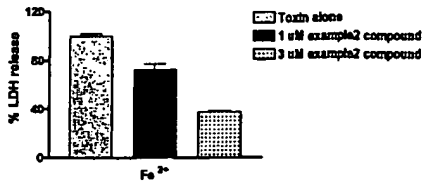

Fig. 3

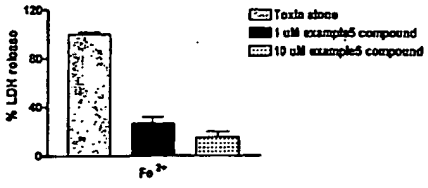

Fig. 4

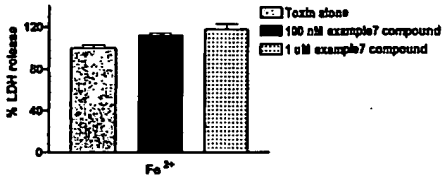

Fig. 5

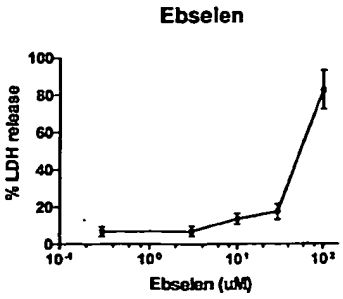

Fig. 6

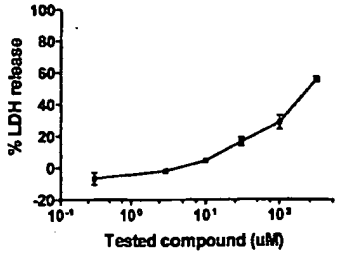

Fig. 7

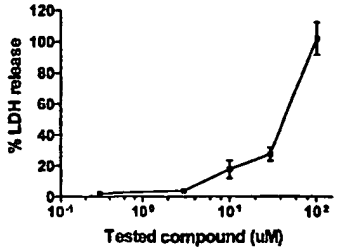

Fig. 8

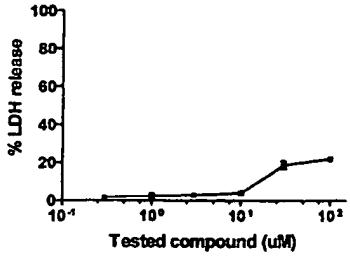

Fig. 9

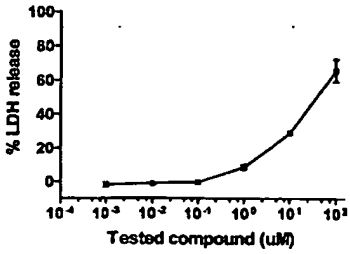

Fig. 10

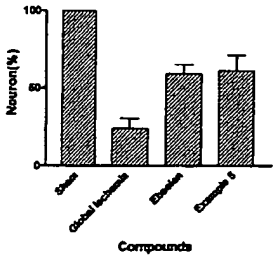

Fig. 11-a

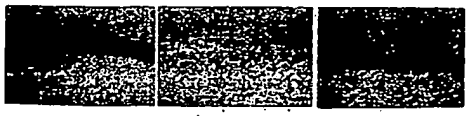

Fig. 11-b

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/KR01/01275

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7 C07D 253/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C07D; A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CASLINE; CAPLUS; MedLine; ESPACENET

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Silvia G. et al., "Synthesis of 3-Substituted Pyrrolidine Nitroxide Radicals", Ic; Synthesis 2000, No. 14, pages 2039-2046, see page 2039 and scheme 2	1-15
A	WO 9808831 A1(Daiichi Pharm.), 5. March 1998, see the whole document, cited in the application	1-15
A	US 5,008,394 A1(Bezard-Rabot G. et al), 16. April 1991, see the whole document, cited in the application	1-15
A	US 5,973,032 A1(John M. C.), 12. December 1999, see the whole document, cited in the application	1-15
A	EP 967,207 A1(Asahi Ei Compagnie), 29. December 1999, see the whole document	1-15

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
25 APRIL 2002 (25.04.2002)	27 APRIL 2002 (27.04.2002)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR Korean Intellectual Property Office Government Complex-Daejeon, 920 Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701, Republic of Korea Facsimile No. 82-42-472-7140	Authorized officer LEE, Ye Hyung Telephone No. 82-42-481-5805

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP01/01275

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 12-15
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Although claims 13-15 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compounds/compositions.

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Search Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be established without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest
☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of first sheet (1)) (July 1998)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/EP01/01275

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9808831 A1	5. 3. 1998	WO 9808511 A1	5. 3. 1998
		EP 826370 A1	4. 3. 1998
		US 5948800 A1	7. 9. 1999
		AU 3529897 A1	5. 3. 1998
		AU 3866997 A1	19. 3. 1998
US 5,008,394 A	16. 4. 1991	JP 02124380 A2	14. 5. 1990
		EP 354412 A1	11. 7. 1990
US 5,475,032 A1	12. 12. 1995	WO 9517876 A2	6. 7. 1995
		US 5782510 A1	14. 7. 1998
		US 5488145 A1	30. 1. 1996
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		EP 736004 A1	9. 10. 1996
		CN 1136447 A	6. 8. 1997
		JP 09507233 T2	22. 7. 1997
EP 967,207 A1	29. 12. 1999	CN 1245169 A	23. 2. 2000
		JP 2000026428 A2	25. 1. 2000
		US 6034250 A	7. 3. 2000
		FR 2780404 A1	31.12.1999

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1998)